

DOMESTIC MILITARY EQUIPMENT (after 1945)

Select Language

▼

Powered by Google Translate

ARTICLES

FORUM

S-550 system (project)

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)
S-550 System
★ ★

Project of an object-based missile defense system / mobile short-range missile defense system. Development of the missile defense system using the experience of creating the limited-mobility [S-225 Azov](#) missile defense system , but on a new element base, was started by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 635-188 of July 5, 1981. Development was carried out by the Almaz Central Design Bureau jointly with the Novator Design Bureau (short-range interception missile). Chief designers - B.V. Bunkin and A.A. Lemansky.

By the end of 1981, technical proposals and a preliminary design for the system were released. In 1985, as technical documentation for the missile defense systems was released, plants began manufacturing the missile defense system equipment. By 1988, the components of the firing complex had been manufactured - the hardware of the radar guidance system, the command post, the computing equipment, and the antenna post was 50% complete - a rotating base, metal structures, and antenna elements of the phased array were manufactured for the antenna post.

By the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of July 15, 1985, two programs for conducting research in the interests of missile defense were approved - ground-based (the D-20 program) and space-based (the SK-1000 program). The lead ministry responsible for the implementation of the D-20 program was the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry. The D-20 program was based on the continuation of work on the creation of the [A-135](#) system , the development of the [A-235](#) and [A-1035](#) missile defense systems , as well as the continuation of work on the S-550 system (*historical - anti-missile*).

Testing of the S-550 was planned to begin in 1990 in the version of a stationary complex, so as not to go beyond the framework of the ABM Treaty, which prohibited the creation of mobile anti-ballistic missile defense systems. Deployment of the system would have been impossible without violating the provisions of the ABM Treaty (*source - Anti-Missile*). Preparations for the assembly of the firing complex were started, but in 1988 work on the S-550 ABM system was stopped (*source - History*). The equipment of the prototype was dismantled after 1992.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.11.2010 23:40:54

Comments: [8](#)

READ THE FULL ARTICLE →

System A-1035 (project)

DATA AS OF 2015 (to be updated)
A-1035 System (project)
★

Project for a territorial missile defense system. Development was mandated by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 585-119 on the construction of the A-135 system dated June 7, 1978. Later, by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated July 15, 1985, two programs for conducting research in the interests of missile defense were approved: ground-based (D-20 program) and space-based (SK-1000 program). The lead ministry responsible for the implementation of the D-20 program was the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry. The D-20 program was based on the continuation of work on the creation of the [A-135 system](#), [the development of the A-235](#) and A-1035 missile defense systems , as well as the continuation of work on the [S-550](#) system (*historical - anti-missile*).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11.04.2015 20:18:50

Comments: [4](#)

READ THE FULL ARTICLE →

BTR-MD / BTR-MDM Rakushka

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)
BTR-MD "Rakushka" / Object 955 / BTRD-3
BTR-MDM "Rakushka-M" / BTRD-3M
★ ★ ★

Multipurpose airborne armored personnel carrier (APC). Developed by the Volgograd Tractor Plant Design Bureau on the basis of the [BMD-3](#) to replace the BTR-D in Airborne Forces units. Development of a modernized version of the BTR-MDM on the [BMD-4M](#) chassis began in 2008 by SKBM of the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant (chief designer until October 2014 - S.S. Salnikov). Serial production as of 2014 (test series) is carried out by the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant (Kurgan).

In 2013, the first 2 BTR-MDM were delivered to the Airborne Forces for testing. The tests are planned to be completed by July 2015.

The first serial batch of 12 BTR-MDM "Rakushka" was transferred to the Airborne Forces of the Western Military District on March 3, 2015 ([source](#)). It is planned that by 2025 the Airborne Forces will receive more than 2,500 "Rakushka" armored personnel carriers of various modifications.

Catalog of military equip

AIR

EARTH

Armored vehicles

Surface-to-surface ballistic

Surface-to-surface cruise r

Air defense systems

Anti-missile systems

Land-based ATGMs

Close combat weapons

Small arms

Artillery


Radar, electronic warfare, e

WATER

SPACE



Personalities

News and updates




Our partners:

[HTTP://WWW.MISSILES.RU](http://www.missiles.ru)
[E-MAIL: INFO@MISSILES.RU](mailto:info@missiles.ru)





1604.ru



Visitors

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|--------|
| | 2,35M | | 50,864 |
| | 350,909 | | 48,856 |
| | 139,849 | | 39,477 |
| | 137,571 | | 34,647 |
| | 123,545 | | 32,275 |
| | 84,775 | | 28,245 |
| | 71,414 | | 27,495 |
| | 62,144 | | 25,074 |



Latest comments

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
PPP Wrote:...After all, Donald Coo has enough RTR systems - he was guaranteed to "write"..."
[Big Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:47

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
Altimeter Wrote:...If the reason for absence of the first is known, then Voodoo was not bad..."
[Bolshoy Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:28

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
PPP Wrote:Max Wrote:data on no use of Khibiny ...There are general rules of counteraction..."
[Altimeter](#) 2017-11-01 17:46

[Electronic warfare complex K](#)
And a video-schmideo to boot
<https://youtu.be/kOoQ3ru4QUE> pa fa
[oldstaryi](#) 2017-10-31 20:43

militaryrussia.ru/blog/index-2-7.html

1/12



BTR-MDM "Rakushka-M" at the ArmsEXPO-2013 exhibition (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02.01.2015 13:23:22

Comments: [4](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

2K5 Korshun, 3R7 missile

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)

Complex 2K5 "Korshun", missile 3R7

★★★

Tactical missile. The design of a liquid tactical missile for salvo firing was started in 1952 by OKB-3 NII-88 (Podlipki, Moscow region), chief designer D.D. Sevruk. In 1953, work on this topic received official status - on September 19, the USSR Council of Ministers issued Resolution No. 2469-1022 on the development of the Korshun rocket system. The 2K5 Korshun complex with 3R7 liquid unguided missiles was intended, first of all, to create corridors in the enemy's defense for advancing tanks. It was supposed to fire from mobile automobile installations simultaneously by 2, 3 divisions at a range of up to 55 km.

Missile tests were conducted starting in July 1954 from a launch stand. Preparation for serial production at the Izhmash plant (Izhevsk) began in 1956. Serial production of the complex began in 1957. The complex was in trial operation in the USSR Armed Forces. The missile had low accuracy and a high accident rate at subzero air temperatures (exploded, *V.N. Grinberg*).

The vehicles of the complex repeatedly participated in parades on Red Square in Moscow since 1957. Production was discontinued after the manufacture of a small batch of complexes in accordance with the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 2399-rs dated 26.08.1959 and No. 135-48 dated 05.02.1960.

Special thanks for help in summarizing data on the Korshun missiles to the user of [the Militaryrussia.ru forum](#) "dimon-13".



Launchers of the 2K5 Korshun complex at the parade on Red Square in Moscow, May 1, 1960 (photo from the Doctor's archive, <http://russianarms.ru>).

Electronic warfare complex K

In principle, so much has been written about Khibiny that, thanks to some, it is not entirely...

[oldstary](#) 2017-10-31 20:37

Electronic warfare complex K

Photo of the piece of iron itself

[Sierra](#) 2016-09-18 16:10

Electronic warfare complex K

The material, of course, is not entirely appropriate, but it fits in with the discussion here...

[osankin](#) 2014-09-09 12:05

Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote: Moreover - you can't explain why they are suppressing Aegis radars at such a low...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-09 00:12

Electronic warfare complex K

Max Wrote: Ok, thanks for the answer, frankly speaking, not a simple answer to those...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-08 23:43

Electronic warfare complex K

Max Wrote: data on the non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules for counteracting the means...

[PPP](#) 2014-09-05 18:28

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.04.2009 00:24:32

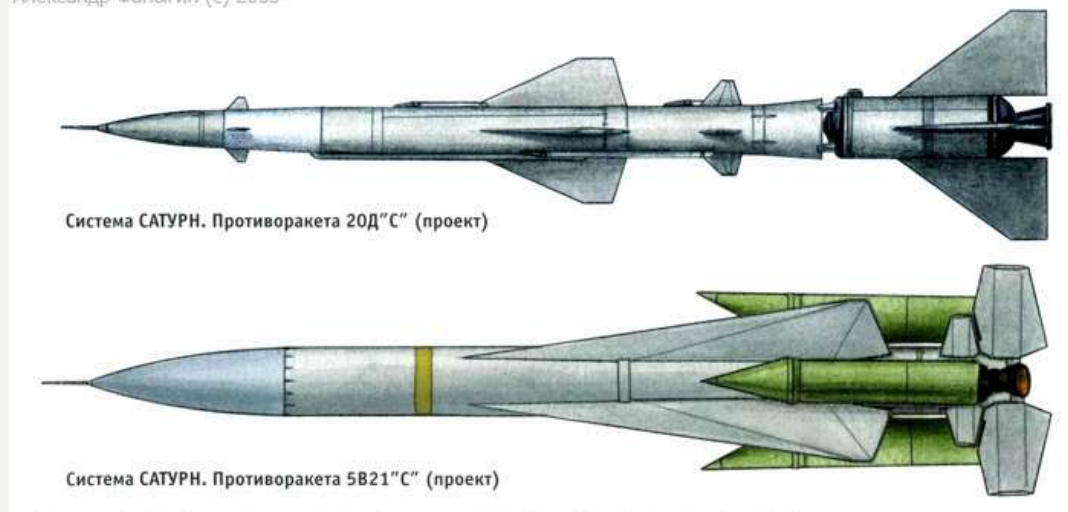
Comments: [45](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

Saturn system

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)**Saturn system, 20D"S" missile****Saturn system, 5V21"S****" missile Prizma complex**

Project of a mobile ABM system to combat IRBMs NII-648 (Research Institute of Precision Instruments of the USSR Miradioprom), chief designer - N.I. Belov. Missile design - OKB-464 (Dolgoprudny), chief designer L.G. Golovin. Research into the possibility of creating a mobile ABM complex has been conducted since 1958 based on the results of work on the S-75 and S-200 SAM systems. At least two preliminary designs were studied with 20D"S" missiles based on the S-75 SAM system and 5V21"S" missiles based on the S-200 SAM system. The preliminary design of the missile defense system was completed by the end of 1960. Work on the complex did not go beyond the scope of R&D and was stopped in 1961. The design of the mobile version of the complex was codenamed "Prism". After OKB-464 and NII-648 were removed from work on the system, the project materials were transferred to KB-1 of A.A. Raspletin and formed the basis for the creation of the S-225 air defense and missile defense system .

Александр Фаныгин (с) 2003



Projections of missiles of the missile defense system "Saturn", projects (Korovina V., Missiles "Fakel". Moscow, MKB "Fakel", 2003)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.03.2010 15:06:53

Comments: [3](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

9K720 Iskander - SS-26 STONE - Photo chronicle 2014

Photo chronicle 2014 - missile system 9K720 Iskander - SS-26 STONE**Exercises "Vostok-2014"****Transfer of brigade kit to the 112th missile brigade****Exercises near Vorkuta****Exercises "Vostok-2014".**

2014. September 20 - during the command and staff exercises "Vostok-2014" for the first time in the Eastern Military District the Iskander-M missile system was fired. The 9M723 ballistic missile and the 9M728 cruise missile were launched by the 107th separate missile brigade (Birobidzhan). The range to the target, according to the source , was 200 km - both missiles successfully hit the target.



Launch of a 9M728 cruise missile of the Iskander-M missile system during the Vostok-2014 exercises. Jewish Autonomous Region, September 20, 2014 (photo - Russian Ministry of Defense, <http://xn--80ahclcggc6ci4h.xn--90anlfbebar6i.xn--p1ai/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 21.09.2014 21:50:29

Comments: [0](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

OKR Sambo

DATA AS OF 2014 (in progress)

R&D project "Sambo"



Complex of missile defense silos for ICBMs of the Strategic Missile Forces. Development began in 1985 ([source](#)). Planned readiness date - 1988 ([source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 01.12.2014 23:25:08

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

2S7 Pion / 2S7M Malka

DATA FOR 2014 (in progress)

2S7 "Pion" / object 216

2S7M "Malka"



203-mm self-propelled artillery mount (gun) of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Reserve. Developed by the Kirov Plant Design Bureau (chassis, lead developer, chief designer N.S. Popov) and OKB-3 (Barrikady Plant Design Bureau, 203-mm 2A44 gun, chief designer G.I. Alekseev).

R&D to determine the appearance and basic performance characteristics of the self-propelled gun of special power was started by order of the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry No. 801 of December 16, 1967. On instructions from GRAU, the M.I. Kalinin Artillery Academy selected the caliber of the mount - the 210-mm S-72 gun, 180-mm S-23 gun and 180-mm MU-1 coastal gun were considered. According to the Academy, the ballistic solution of the 210 mm S-72 gun was recognized as the most suitable. However, despite this, the Barrikady plant, in order to ensure continuity of manufacturing technologies for the already developed B-4 and B-4M guns, proposed reducing the caliber from 210 to 203 mm. The proposal was approved by GRAU ([source](#)).

At the same time, work was underway to select a chassis and layout scheme for the future heavy self-propelled gun:

- a chassis version of the MT-T multi-purpose tractor, made on the basis of the T-64A tank - "object 429A";

- a chassis version based on the T-10 heavy tank - "object 216.sp1";

Due to the fact that an open installation of the gun was assumed, as well as due to the high recoil resistance force (135 tons), the existing chassis were not suitable for the self-propelled gun. Therefore, it was decided to develop a new chassis with the maximum possible unification of units with the tanks in service with the USSR ([source](#)).

The resulting developments formed the basis of the R&D work under the name "Pion" (GRAU index - 2S7). "Pion" was to be put into service with the artillery divisions of the Supreme Command Reserve to replace the 203-mm towed howitzers B-4 and B-4M. Officially, the development of the 2S7 self-propelled gun was started by Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 427-161 of July 8, 1970. The Kirov Plant was appointed the lead developer of the 2S7, the 2A44 cannon was designed in OKB-3 of the Volgograd plant "Barrikady". On March 1, 1971, tactical and technical requirements for the new self-propelled gun were issued, and by 1973 they were approved. According to the assignment, the 2S7 self-propelled gun had to provide a ricochet-free firing range of 8.5 to 35 km with a high-explosive fragmentation projectile weighing 110 kg, while also being able to fire a 3VB2 nuclear round intended for the 203-mm B-4M howitzer. The speed on the highway had to be at least 50 km/h ([source](#)).

Between 1973 and 1974, two prototypes of the 2S7 self-propelled gun were manufactured and sent for testing. The first prototype underwent running tests at the Strugi Krasnye proving ground. The second prototype underwent firing tests, but was unable to meet the firing range requirements. The problem was solved by selecting the optimal composition of the powder charge and the type of shot. The 2S7 Pion self-propelled artillery unit was accepted into service by the USSR Armed Forces in 1975. In 1977, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technical Physics developed and adopted nuclear munitions for the 2S7 self-propelled gun ([source](#)).



Self-propelled gun 2S7 "Pion" in the marching position (<http://militaryphotos.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11/19/2014 11:38:25 PM

Comments: 2

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

1L269 Krasukha-2

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

Station 1L269 "Krasukha-2" Electronic suppression station / unified ground jamming module. The purpose of the station is to suppress AWACS type airborne surveillance radars (*source* - *Pylev A.*) as part of separate electronic warfare battalions (*source* - *Boltovskaya*). Developed by VNII "Gradient" (Rostov-on-Don), manufactured by NPO "Kvant" (Novgorod) of the Concern Radio-Electronic Technologies of the state holding company "Rostec". FSUE "BEMZ" (Bryansk) participates in the production of the stations as a subcontractor. State tests of the 1L269 Krasukha-2 and [1RL257 Krasukha-4](#) stations were completed in 2009. The first Krasukha-2 stations were delivered to the Russian Armed Forces in 2012. The 2014 state defense order for the delivery of Krasukha-2 stations was completed by KRET in October 2014 (*source*). In 2015, delivery of two systems is planned (*source*). The 1L269 station is offered for export and was presented in the KRET showroom in April 2013.

★★★



Electronic suppression station 1L269 "Krasukha-2" (Electronic warfare in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. 2013. Thematic collection).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.04.2013 00:32:26

Comments: [10](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

9K32 Strela-2 - SA-7 GRAIL

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

The 9K32 Strela-2 system, the 9M32 SA-7A GRAIL missile

The 9K32M Strela-2M system, the 9M32M SA-7B GRAIL missile

★★★

A portable air defense missile system (MANPADS). It was developed under the supervision of S.P. Nepobedimiy and B.I. Shavyrin in the Special Design Bureau of the State Defense Committee of the Russian Federation (since 1966, the Mechanical Engineering Design Bureau of the Ministry of Defense, Kolomna). Development of the system was started by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 946-398 of August 25, 1960, in response to the development of a similar system in the USA.

Testing began in 1964. Serial production was carried out from 1966 to 1970 (large series starting in 1968) at the V.A. Degtyarev Plant (Kovrov). The complex was accepted into service by the USSR Armed Forces in 1968.

The production of the complex components was carried out at plants No. 7 (launch mechanism), No. 9 "Uralmash" in Sverdlovsk (launch tube), No. 14 (filling container), No. 16 - Kazan Engine-Building Association (missile). In the mid-1970s, the Strela-2 complex with the 9M32 missile was tested on Mi-2 helicopters (4 missiles on each) as an air-to-air weapon. Production of the Strela-2 / 2M MANPADS ceased in the first half of the 1980s.

By default, the data of the Strela-2 MANPADS.



MANPADS 9K32M2 "Strela-2M2" with missile 9M32M (<http://upload.wikimedia.org/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 05.11.2010 18:51:52

Comments: [9](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

MGK BUR / GK-62

DATA FOR 2014 (standard replenishment)

MGK "BUR" / GK-62

★★★★

Hand-held grenade launcher / small-sized grenade launcher system with a single shot and a reusable launcher. Developed by the Instrument-making Design Bureau (KBP, Tula) based on the [RPO-M](#) flamethrower. The MGK "BUR" was first shown at arms exhibitions in 2010. As of June 2013, the MGK "BUR" was undergoing testing. Adopted into service in Russia and mass-produced by 2014.



Grenade launcher system GK-62 / MGK "BUR" at the exhibition "Eurosatory-2014" ([source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.10.2014 07:35:21

Comments: [1](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

1RL257 Krasuha-4

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

Station 1RL257 / RB-271A "Krasukha-4" Wide-range station of powerful noise interference / ground-based multifunctional jamming module. State contract for the development and creation of the Krasukha-4 station No. 54021 (formerly No. 42-14) was signed between JSC VNII Gradient and the Directorate of Advanced Interspecific Research and Special Projects of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation on July 25, 1994 ([source](#)). Tactical and technical assignment - TK-0891-94 ([source](#)). The customer of the development for 2012 is the Electronic Warfare Service of the Strategic Missile Forces, GOZ No. 242/NIO dated September 11, 2007 ([source](#)). State tests were completed by the manufacturer - NPO Kvant (Novgorod) - in 2009 ([source](#) , [source](#)). By the decision of the interdepartmental commission on February 28, 2011, the ground multifunctional jamming module 1RL257 was approved for serial production at OJSC Bryansk Electromechanical Plant ([source](#)). The production of the station's components and the assembly of the complexes have been carried out serially by VSUP BEMZ (Bryansk) since 2011. The station was accepted into service by the Russian Armed Forces in 2012 (not

confirmed). The first contract for the supply of five serial products 1L269 was signed on May 26, 2011 under number 249/7/C/11-13 between the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and OJSC BEMZ. During the execution of the state contract, VNII Gradient assisted NPO Kvant in mastering the production of 1RL257 products in accordance with contract No. 48 concluded on June 16, 2011 ([source](#)). The second state contract for the production of an unspecified number of Krasukha-4 systems was concluded as a result of a closed auction on April 23, 2012, under number 228/ZA/2012/DRGZ (according to other sources - 249/7/S/12-7) this time with the Concern Radioelectronic Technologies ([source](#)). Under a similar scheme, on March 27, 2013, a third state contract No. 8-3-41/121/ZA was concluded with KRET for the supply of 18 Krasukha-4 systems. A joint contract with NPO Kvant for the production, delivery, delivery and commissioning of the 1RL257 unified ground-based jamming modules was signed in May 2013. The cost of work under the contract is estimated at 2,253.7 million rubles, that is, 125.2 million for one system ([source](#)). According to media reports, the first 4 1RL257 Krasukha-4 systems were delivered to the Strategic Missile Forces in February-April 2013. On November 15, 2013, the Radioelectronic Technologies Concern (KRET) [reported](#) that the 2013 State Defense Order was 100% fulfilled in terms of deliveries of Krasukha-4 electronic warfare systems to the armed forces - the Bryansk Electromechanical Plant produced 2 systems in 2013. The RB-271A index is given according to [the source](#) .

★★★



Vehicles of the electronic warfare system 1RL257 "Krasukha-4", BEMZ, 11/15/2013 (<http://rostec.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.05.2013 00:25:35

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

Anti-missile 55T6 (project)

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

55T6 Anti-Missile (project)

★

High-speed atmospheric anti-missile of the second tier of the [A-135](#) missile defense system . Developed by the Fakel Design Bureau as an alternative to the [53T6](#) anti-missile project of the Novator Design Bureau. Development was probably carried out in the early 1970s. It seems unlikely that the product will be tested. It is believed that the project was promising, but the design documentation, based on unconfirmed data, was transferred to the Novator Design Bureau by order of the customer. This made it possible to refine the [53T6](#) missiles . According to Western data, work on the 55T6 missiles was stopped in 1984 ([source](#)).

No other data available.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 10.04.2010 13:24:34

Comments: [8](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

9K31 Strela-1 (project)

DATA FOR 2014 (standard update)

9K31 Strela-1 Complex (project), 9M31 Missile

★★★

Project of a portable anti-aircraft missile system (MANPADS). The first SAM system with this name. Development of the system was started by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 946-398 of August 25, 1960 in response to the development of a similar system in the USA and simultaneously with the [9K32 Strela-2](#) MANPADS . The developer of the MANPADS and the 9M31 missile was OKB-16 GKOT (later renamed the Precision Engineering Design Bureau - KBTM, now the Tochmash Design Bureau), chief designer was A.E. Nudelman.

According to the Resolution, in the third quarter of 1962, the developer had to submit proposals for further work taking into account the results of firing tests of an experimental batch of missile samples. The first ballistic missile launches were conducted in 1961. In mid-1962, software and telemetry missile launches were conducted. The possibility of creating a complex that meets the requirements of the GRAU of the USSR Ministry of Defense was confirmed.

The development of the Strela-1 MANPADS was carried out in parallel with a more advanced development - the [Strela-2](#) MANPADS .

When it became clear that the development of a MANPADS with an IR homing head ([Strela-2](#)) would be successful, a decision was made to use the developments in the Strela-1 MANPADS to create a mobile SAM system with higher requirements for the range and altitude of target destruction. Thus, in 1962-1963, the development of the Strela-1 MANPADS was discontinued and the development of the Strela-1 short-range SAM system for ground forces was started.

The performance characteristics of the MANPADS are given in Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 946-398 of August 25, 1960.



The 9M31M missile of the 9K31M Strela-1M air defense missile system without aerodynamic rudders and rollerons, as well as a cutaway model of the 9M31M missile in a 9Ya23M container on display at the Artillery Museum, St. Petersburg, 24.05.2012 (photo - Oleg Bebnov, [source](#)).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.08.2014 23:14:31

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

1L29 Rtut-B / 1L262 Rtut-BM

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

Station 1L29 / SPR-2 "Rtut-B"

Station 1L262 / SPR-2M "Rtut-BM" / RB-321B

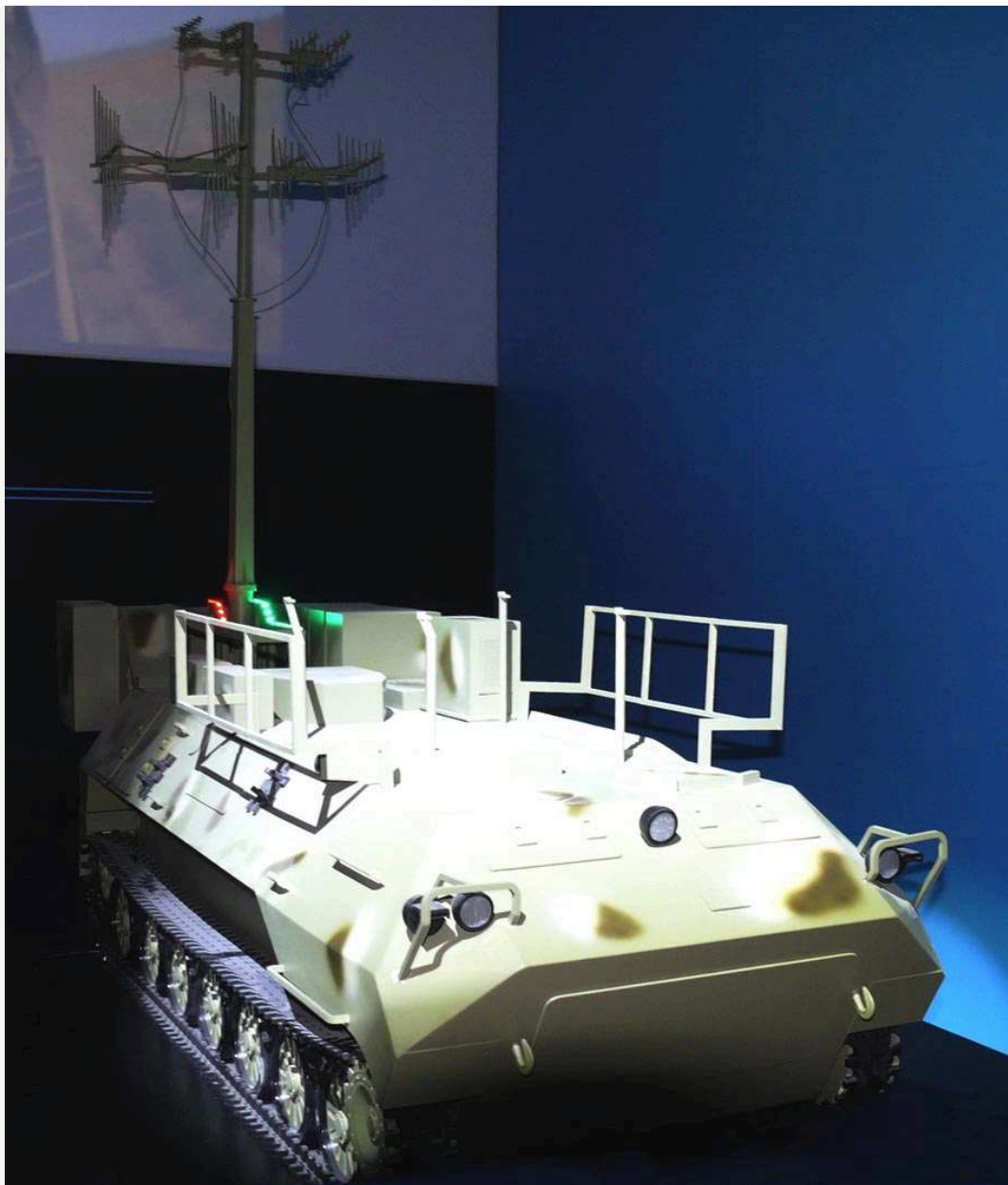
★★★

Electronic warfare station / radio fuse jamming station (SPR). Developed in the 1980s by VNII "Gradient", chief designer - V.G.Lopatin. Serial production began at the Bryansk Electromechanical Plant before 1991.

On May 25, 2011, the Russian Ministry of Defense and VNII "Gradient" signed State Contract No. 249/7/S/11-12 for the supply of 5 1L262 stations worth 718.4 million rubles. The products were to be delivered in two batches – by 25.10.2011 and by 25.09.2012 ([source](#)). Since 2011, the stations have been assembled by the Kazan Optical and Mechanical Plant (KOMZ). On 27 June 2011, KOMZ and OJSC Muromteplovoy signed a contract for the delivery of 11 MT-LBu modified for installation of 1L262 station equipment ([source](#)). The manufacturer of the 1L29 and 1L262 station equipment is NPO Kvant (Velikiy Novgorod). As of the beginning of 2013, the contract for the delivery of 5 stations had not been fulfilled, the chassis were not accepted by military acceptance and were returned to the manufacturer by a court decision ([source](#)).

The second contract for the supply of 1L262 stations was concluded between the Russian Ministry of Defense and KRET on April 23, 2012 under No. 227/ZA/2012/DRGZ (according to other sources - 249/7/S/12-6). Further, on June 113, 2012, a contract was signed between KRET and KOMZ for the manufacture, adjustment and tuning of units and assemblies of 1L262 products in the amount of 734.2 million rubles. The delivery date is set for October 2013 ([source](#)). Apparently, we are talking about 6 stations here (total, 5 + 6 = 11 units).

The third contract was concluded on February 7, 2014 between the Ministry of Defense and KRET under No. 14-4-51/46/ZA for the supply of 1L262 (RB-321B) jamming stations in the amount of 21 units. On February 12, 2014, a joint contract was signed with NPO Kvant for the manufacture and delivery of products. The cost of the work under it is estimated at 1.395 million rubles, i.e. 66.4 million rubles per product. By October 2015, 7 stations should be delivered, and a year later - the remaining 14. When installing the equipment of 1L262 products, repairable MT-LBu tracked chassis will be used, released from under the 1V12(M) kits, transferred by the Ministry of Defense of Russia. At the same time, this price does not include a significant amount of customer-supplied property independently acquired by the Concern from contractors and then transferred to KOMZ for use in the process of manufacturing modules. It includes: R-168 radio station, R-168PU2 control panel, R-168BAF filter unit, R-168BShDA antenna, KTS-1 air conditioner, AVSK-B equipment, operating system, PKUZ-1A instrument complex, TA-88 telephone set, data transmission and synchronization equipment, compact charger (one unit for each station), TEN-45.5A and R-168-01 radio station – two items each ([source](#)).



Model of the 1L262/SPR-2M "Rtut-BM" station vehicle at the MAKS-2013 air show, August 2013 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.ru/> , processed).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 27.04.2014 02:45:36

Comments: [4](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

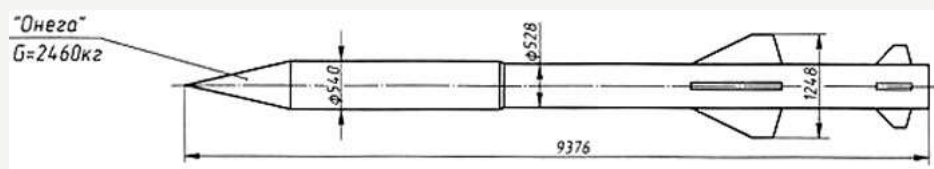
3M1 / D-200 Onega

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)
Onega complex, 3M1/D-200 missile

★★★

Body-mounted guided ballistic missile/mobile field-guided rocket system. The development was started by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 189-89 of February 13, 1958 as a "rocket complex for ground forces with guided missiles on solid fuel" "Ladoga" and "Onega". The missile was developed in 1958 in the Design Bureau of Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk), chief designer Fyodor Fyodorovich Petrov. Tests were conducted at the Kapustin Yar test site in 1959-1961 - including using the Tral-M flight parameter control telemetry system on the missile. In December 1959, throw tests of the missiles were conducted (16 launches). Tests on self-propelled SPUs were conducted at site No. 8 in Kapustin Yar since the spring of 1960 (tracked and wheeled versions, SPU transportation over 900 and 1500 km).

Work on the missile were discontinued on the initiative of the chief designer F.F. Petrov ([source](#)) by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 138-48 of February 5, 1960, but in 1961 test launches of three missiles were conducted using the "single-coordinate" method of range control and with the aim of studying the possibility of creating missiles with solid-propellant rocket motors with range control without engine cutoff. These launches were not very successful, but the experience gained was used in the design of missiles on the "Zapad" and D-90 themes ([source](#)).



Projections of the 3M1 Onega missile (Ryabets A.F. The first domestic mobile means for storing and docking the SBCh. // Equipment and Armament. No. 11 / 2009).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.03.2009 22:59:04

Comments: [8](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

RPG-4

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)
RPG-4 / RPG-150

★★★

Hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher (RPG). The RPG-150 grenade launcher with a PG-150 83 mm caliber cumulative grenade was developed by GSKB-30 of the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Engineering (now GNPP Bazalt) in 1958-1961. The RPG-4 grenade launcher underwent field tests in 1958, and military tests in 1961. It was planned to adopt the grenade launcher into service, but in 1961 the first results appeared on the RPG-7 grenade launcher, which was noticeably superior to the RPG-4 in its capabilities.



RPG-4 grenade launcher with PG-150 grenade

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.05.2011 01:52:04

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

RPO-A Shmel

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)
"Shmel" RPO-A / RPO-D / RPO-Z

★★★

Single-use infantry rocket flamethrower. Developed by the Instrument-making Design Bureau (KBP, Tula). Development began in 1984 (in 1976 according to other sources). RPO-A underwent military trials in Afghanistan in 1983-1984 (*source: Monetchikov*). Adopted by the chemical defense troops of the Soviet Army in 1988 (later became a general-purpose weapon). The shot (capsule) is stabilized in flight by an expanding stabilizer that imparts rotation. After use, the flamethrower's TPK cannot be reloaded and is ejected. Default data for the RPO-A flamethrower.

Infantry rocket flamethrower RPO-A "Shmel" (<http://talks.guns.ru>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.01.2009 01:05:37

Comments: [11](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

9K33 Osa - SA-8 GECKO

Complex 9K33 "Osa", missile 9M33 - SA-8A GECKO mod.1

Complex 9K33M2 "Osa-AK", missile 9M33M2 - SA-8B GECKO mod.2
Complex 9K33M3 "Osa-AKM", missile 9M33M3 - SA-8B GECKO mod.2

Self-propelled autonomous air defense missile system for combat formations of motorized rifle divisions. The lead developer of the Ellipsoid air defense missile system (the name of the air defense missile system at the R&D stage) was NII-20 GKRE, chief designer M.M. Kosichkin (since 1964 it was renamed NIEMI MRP, chief designer V.P. Efremov, deputy - I.M. Drize, later renamed NPO Antey). R&D was started by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of October 27, 1960 by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 82 of the Moscow City Council of National Economy (Tushino Machine-Building Plant, director A.V. Potopalov). By the decree of the Council of Ministers of September 7, 1964, development of the missile was transferred to OKB-2 GKAT, chief designer Grushin (later - MKB Fakel). The system was manufactured by the Izhevsk Electromechanical Plant from 1966 to 1988. The missiles were manufactured at the Kirov Machine-Building Plant named after the XX Party Congress of the MAP. Factory tests at the Emba test site were conducted in March-June 1970. State tests (head of the commission - M.M. Savelyev) - July 1970 - February 1971. The Osa air defense missile system was accepted into service by the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 04.10.1971. Appearance in the troops (according to Western data) - 1973. At the same time, a naval version, the Osa UM, was developed and accepted into service based on the Osa air defense missile system.



Launches of the 9K33M3 "Osa-AKM" air defense missile system of the Syrian armed forces, photo probably from 2012-2013 ([source](#)).



Combat vehicle SAM 9K33 "Osa" (Information system " [Rocket technology.](#) ")

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.01.2009 01:47:05

Comments: [62](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

5YaGG, B-758 missile

DATA FOR 1997 (in progress)

5YaGG complex, V-758 / GGD missile



Experimental rocket. Developed in 1964-65 in OKB-2 MAP (now - MKB "Fakel") under the supervision of P.D. Grushin. The main feature of the rocket is the 2nd stage consisting of a package of 4 SPVRD RD-046 (5D27) developed in OKB-670 (working project - December 1965). The rocket was tested in 1965-1966 (5 launches). Further development was discontinued.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.11.2010 22:33:10

Comments: [1](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) ... [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) ... [14](#) [15](#) [16](#)

© 2009-2015 militaryrussia.ru
Copying and use of materials
is permitted only with a link
to the corresponding article on the site



590



Rambler's
Top100



AviaTOP